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OF MEDICINE

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SANITARY SURVEY

OF

ELYRIA, OHIO.

June, 1923.

Alexander T. ^{Taylor}Bunts,
Fourth Year, "
Harvard Medical School.

TEXTUAL

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INTRODUCTION

History:

At the beginning of the Revolution Virginia claimed all lands northwest of Ohio. Connecticut claimed title to all lands lying between the parallels 41 and 42 degrees 2 min. north latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts also claimed this land. By 1784 all states but Connecticut had relinquished their claims to the United States. On September 14, 1786 Connecticut relinquished to the United States all claim to lands lying west of a line running north from the 41st degree of north latitude to 42nd degree, 2 min., and being 120 miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania. The land between Pennsylvania and this line was reserved, the Western Reserve of Connecticut. In 1792 Connecticut set apart and donated to those people of the state who had suffered at the hands of the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, 500,000 acres of the western part of the Reserve, to compensate them for the losses sustained. In 1795 Connecticut sold the remainder of the lands of the Reserve to Oliver Phelps and thirty-five others (The Connecticut Land Company) for \$1,200,000. In order to sever the ownership in common, a draft of townships was held in April, 1807; Town #6, in range 17, was drawn by Justin Ely, Roger Newbury, Jonathan Brece, Elijah White, Enoch Perkins, and others. Thw town was divided up, Ely receiving the southern part, about one-third of the whole. Ely conveyed to his son, Heman Ely, who left his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1816, to visit these lands. He had a saw-mill and grist-mill erected

on the east branch of the river, near the foot of the present Broad Street. Then he returned to Massachusetts. In February, 1817, he came back to his tract with a party. By May there were at least eleven persons here, and work was commenced at once in earnest. On October 20th, 1819, the township of Elyria, comprising towns #5 and #6 in Range 17, (Carlisle and Elyria) was set off into a township by the same authority. It was named after its founder, by adding to his name the suffix "ria". Elyria was selected as the county seat in 1823. Mr. Ely donated \$2,000 toward the erection of a court-house and a jail. In 1822 he dedicated the Public Park to the inhabitants of the township. In 1828 a new court-house was erected. This was torn down in 1880, and the present building was erected in its stead.

Geographic position:

Lorain County, of which Elyria is the county seat, is one of the northern counties of Ohio, situated on the border of Lake Erie, half way between Sandusky and Cleveland. Elyria is located in the central part of the county at the junction of the east and west branches of the Black River, which flows across the county from south to north to empty into Lake Erie.

Climate:

The climate of Lorain County is the average for the northern sections of the United States. The precipitation during 1922 was 33.18 inches. There were 133 clear days, 99 days with rain or snow, and 123 cloudy days. The temperature ranged from six degrees below

zero on January 25th, to ninety-six degrees above zero on August 17th. The average yearly temperature was 50.6 degrees. The last killing frost in the spring occurred May 1st, and the first killing frost in autumn, October 13th. The year 1922, with the exception of one (1921) was the warmest recorded since 1883 when the records were started. The prevailing direction of wind was northeast. Lorain County is out of the path of seasonal storms, and blizzards are of rare occurrence.

Geology:

Lorain County is one portion of the Erie basin which in the near future will need a satisfactory solution of its interesting problems in drainage and sewage disposal. Its plane surface sloping gently downward from the south to the cliff at the margin of Lake Erie on the north is an area of youthful drainage characterized by narrow steep-sided valleys, rapid streams, and large undrained areas marked by local swamps and muck beds. Three rivers drain this area; Black River and its tributaries, near the center dissecting the major portion of the county, with the Vermillion River taking in a smaller area in the western portion, and the west branch of Rocky River draining the eastern portion. The lowest rocks underlying the whole of Lorain County belong to the Devonian formation, which occupies about the middle portion of the geological scale. They consist of soft shales with occasional thin beds of limestone. The total thickness of these shale deposits is several hundred feet, and they are evidently composed of sediment which settled on the bottom of a deep sea, for the particles are exceedingly fine, and the fossils both of plants and animals are marine. The shales

are made up of clay and carbonaceous matter. The top member of these shales is of a red color which can be easily detected. It has a thickness of about 100 feet. Waverly sandstone overlies the shale deposits. A post-glacial shore line was formed all across the state of Ohio at about 200 feet above the level of the lake at present. A 150-ft. ridge is well shown all across Lorain County, and is known under the name of Middle or Center Ridge. It enters the county at the northeast corner of Ridgeville and is followed by the main travelled road to Elyria, where for a space it is interrupted by the valley of the Black River. It begins again in the northwest corner of Elyria Township and runs north to within two miles of Lorain. The three parallel ridges south of the lake are separated by level areas, which were lake bottoms during the successive stages of the recession of the ice. In these depressions occur the accumulations of vegetable materials called muck beds. Elyria on the Middle Ridge is 150 feet above the lake and 730 feet above tide.

To the sanitary engineer this combination of gentle rock and underlying strata offers several interesting problems, for the clay permits but very slow percolation of water and the shale is practically impervious. The sand and gravel ridges offer rapid drainage possibilities, the sand and gravel lenses form natural cisterns, the muck beds natural sponges, while water passes readily through and along the seams of the sandstone but with more difficulty in the sandy shales.

Population:

The population of Elyria was 20,474 at the 1920 census, as contrasted with 14,825 in 1910 and 8,791 in 1900. The estimated population for July, 1922, was 21,929. Almost three-quarters of the people are

native white, while somewhat over one-quarter are foreign-born white, including Polish and Italians; there is also a small negro population.

Other Information about the town:

The city is a thriving manufacturing center and is experiencing a rapid growth. Three of the most important industries are The Elyria Iron and Steel Company, the Fay Stocking Company, and the Hershaw-Fuller-Goodwin Chemical Company.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The members of the Health Department of the city are appointed by the mayor, who is figurative president of the department. They include a Health Commissioner, who at present is Dr. G. E. French, a Sanitary Officer, a Food and Dairy Inspector, a City Chemist, two district physicians, and two public health nurses. The nurses are appointed for an indefinite period of time, the duration depending on the capability shown and the desires of the mayor.

The duty of the Health Commissioner is the general administration of the activities of the Department. The Sanitary Officer has charge of the actual machinery of the public health work, investigates sanitary conditions of the city, and controls the use of medicines in public health work. The duties of the Food Inspector and of the City Chemist are implied in their official titles. The two district physicians and the public health nurses work under the direction of the Health Commissioner. The nurses hold two clinics for children every week and are thus enabled to keep in touch with the poorer families of the city. These clinics have been established quite recently and are as yet rather poorly attended. The organization of the Health Department seems to be quite adequate for the needs of the city.

The annual budget of the Health Department is \$10,940. The appropriations from the Public Health Fund for the fiscal half year ending on June 30, 1921 were as follows: -

General Administration

Salary of Commissioner -----	\$900.00
Secretary to Health Commissioner -----	300.00
Incidentals -----	50.00
Stationery -----	25.00
Legal Advertizing -----	25.00

Sanitary

Salary of Sanitary Officer -----	\$900.00	
Medical Supplies -----	250.00	
Incidentals -----	<u>50.00</u>	
Total		\$1200.00

Food Inspection

Salary of Inspector -----	\$660.00	
Expenses of Inspector -----	60.00	
Incidentals -----	<u>50.00</u>	
Total		770.00

Chemist

Salary of Chemist -----	\$1050.00	
Incidentals -----	100.00	
Total		1150.00

District Physicians

Pay of Physicians -----	\$150.00	150.00
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Public Health Nurse

Nurse's Salary -----	\$900.00	<u>900.00</u>
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GRAND TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH FUND -----		\$5470.00
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Additional appropriation for maintenance of nurse's car		300.00
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WATER

Elyria is located on a ridge 150 feet above Lake Erie, at the confluence of the East and West Branches of the Black River, and is about 8 miles south of Lake Erie. The two branches have their confluence in the north central section of the city. The Black River drains the city, running north in a narrow and deep valley with precipitous sides, and follows a meandering course, eventually discharging into Lake Erie in the city of Lorain. The water supply of the city is not derived from this river, because it is polluted by sewage from the city and by industrial wastes from several manufacturing plants.

The city is provided with a public water supply of municipal ownership which is obtained from Lake Erie and purified by means of a filtration plant of the gravity rapid sand filter type. Improvements in the supply in the way of enlargement of the pumping station and filter plant in the amount of about \$1,000,000 were completed in November, 1922, and the plant has been in operation since that time. The water works are situated on the shore of Lake Erie two miles west of Lorain.

A low service pump brings the water from the lake to the purification plant, and thence a high service pump forces the water to Elyria under 125 pounds pressure. The raw water intake pipe is 20 inches in diameter and extends 1500 feet out. The lake water is polluted by the Black River and by sewage from the towns of Lorain and Vermillion, which are located along the lake shore. Preliminary to filtration the water is treated with a coagulant, either alum or lime and iron. After filtration the water is disinfected directly

There is a great deal of interest in the
subject of the new and old theories of the
earth's origin. The two principal theories now
prevailing are the nebular theory and the
cataclysmic theory. The nebular theory
states that the earth was formed out of a
cloud of gas and dust which condensed into
a ball. The cataclysmic theory states that
the earth was formed out of a ball of
molten material which was thrown together
by a great force. The nebular theory is
now the more popular of the two.

The nebular theory is based on the
fact that the earth is made of the same
materials as the other planets. It is
also based on the fact that the earth
is the only planet in the solar system
which has a large amount of water. The
cataclysmic theory is based on the fact
that the earth is the only planet in the
solar system which has a large amount of
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by means of chlorine gas, which is allowed to bubble through the water in the amount of 1 to 2 lbs. per 1,000,000 gals. of water. The plant has a maximum capacity of 8,000,000 gallons per day. The average daily output to Elyria and to the small town of Amherst (population 2000) is 4,000,000 gallons.

Water Report by City Chemist, June 11, 1923:

Turbidity		Alkalinity		Color	
Raw	Applied	Raw	Filtered Total Phenol	Raw	Filtered
30	20	100	85 0	20	5

A thirty day test from March 10th to April 10th, 1923, was made of the efficiency of the filtration plant in removing bacteria. In raw water the average bacterial count at 37° C. was 160 colonies per c.c. In the filtered water the average was 8 colonies per c.c. The average percentage of removal for the thirty days was 95%, an excellent result for a rapid filtration plant, although not quite equal to the 99% efficiency of the slow sand filters.

There are no public wells in Elyria and very few private wells except on the outskirts of the city.



Lines in purple ink indicate water supply

MAP OF THE CITY OF ELYRIA, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER
Elyria, Ohio. Sept. 20, 1921.

SCALE: 1" = 900'

SEWAGE

The problem of sewage disposal in this city assumed interesting proportions in the spring of 1923, when an investigation was carried out by the State Department of Health, after complaints had been lodged with that Department by qualified electors of Elyria township and by the Board of Trustees of Elyria Township to the effect that the City of Elyria, the Elyria Iron and Steel Company, the Fay Stocking Company, and the Harshaw-Fuller Goodwin Company, with the industrial plants located within the City of Elyria, were permitting sewage (including chemical and industrial wastes) to be discharged into Black River and were thereby creating a public nuisance detrimental to health and comfort.

Except the area between the two branches of the Black River, the City of Elyria is sewered completely on the separate plan. The area mentioned constitutes the older section of the city which was provided with combined sewers prior to 1904. This area also includes the business district of the city. Intercepting sewers have been installed to collect the dry weather flow from the majority of these combined sewers. The sanitary sewerage system is divided into two parts, one including the area west of Black River in the drainage basin of the West Branch, and the other, the east side of the river. The west area is served by a 30-inch trunk sewer which discharges into the river about 2700 feet north of the confluence of the two branches. The area tributary to this system is 2,230 acres and includes 20.0 miles of sanitary sewers ranging in size from 6 inches to 30 inches. There are three storm water overflows in the West Branch which have no connection to the sanitary sewerage system; some of these serve areas which are

too low to drain to the existing system, and pumping would be required. There are some industrial wastes discharged into the westerly system, the most pronounced being those from the Columbia Steel Company, which contain acid iron wastes from the pickling process.

The easterly system is served by a 36-inch outfall sewer and outlet located directly across the river from the westerly outlet. This outlet serves an area of 2,240 acres and has a total of 29.3 miles of sewer ranging from 6 inches to 36 inches in size. This easterly system provides an outlet for the intercepting sewer serving the combined sewers which drain toward the East Branch. There are seven storm water overflows into this stream serving sanitary sewerage system. There is a total sewer mileage in the city of 66.1 miles, of which 49.3 are sanitary sewers, 12.0 miles are combined sewers, and 4.8 miles are storm sewers.

The sewer records show that 2,623 sewer connections have been made since 1907. This figure is low, as it does not include connections to the old combined sewer system prior to 1907, of which there are no records. The percentage of dwellings not provided with sewer connections is stated to be quite low, and it is estimated that in the neighborhood of 16,000 persons are connected to the sewerage system. In addition to these, there are quite a few private sewer outlets into the two branches of the Black River. There are no means of estimating the sewage flow reaching the river from the city. The water consumption is around 3,000,000 gallons daily. Such losses as might occur would easily be made up by the amount of industrial wastes which are added to the sewage, and it is likely that the sewage flow is upwards of 3,000,000 gallons daily.

The State investigation disclosed very offensive conditions in the Black River below the City of Elyria. The stream was heavily polluted by the sewage of the city which was discharged into the river at two main outlets in the north section of the corporation. The investigation also disclosed the fact that acid iron wastes from the Elyria Iron and Steel Company had a deleterious effect on the West Branch of the Black River. The stream was discolored red throughout its entire course, an evidence of the acid wastes, and this was accompanied by almost total absence of dissolved oxygen. This rendered the stream incapable of caring for any organic matter and, therefore, these wastes should be considered as jointly responsible with the sewage for the pollution. The wastes from the Fay Stocking Company and the Harshaw-Fuller-Goodwin Company being discharged into the East Branch impart a heavy color and render the stream unsightly. This could be prevented by discharge into the city sewerage system.

In order to improve conditions, it will be necessary for the city to install sewer connections and pumping equipment for areas not now draining to the sewerage system and also to install sewage treatment works. It will also be necessary for the Elyria Iron and Steel Company to improve the quality of the wastes from that plant so as to cease the pollution of the Black River.

Recommendations to the State Director of Health by the Chief Sanitary Engineer were followed and orders have been issued to the City of Elyria and to the industrial plants requiring correction of the pollution of Black River.

Dissolved Oxygen Determinations at Elyria

August 11, 1922				August 18, 1922.			
	Temp.	Parts per Million	Per cent Saturation	Temp.	Parts per Million	Per cent Saturation	Time of Samp.
WEST BRANCH							
1				27	6.2	77	12-Noon
2	25	6.8	81	27	7.4	92	11-A.M.
3				29	0	0	2-P.M.
4	24	4.6	54	28	2.8	35	2:40-P.M.
EAST BRANCH							
5	27	10.8	133	29	8.6	110	11:30-A.M.
6				27	6.2	77	2:20-P.M.
7	25	1.2	14	29.	4.0	51	2:45-P.M.
BLACK RIVER							
8	27	6.8	84	28	6.4	81	3:00-P.M.
9				29	0	0	3:30-P.M.
10				29	1.4	18	4:00-P.M.
11				29	7.6	98	10:30-A.M.
12	25	9.4	111	26	4.4	54	10:00-A.M.
				30	8.4	110	4:30-P.M.
1.	West Branch	Overlin Road					
2.	" "	Mussey Avenue					
3.	" "	West Sixth Street					
4.	" "	Confluence					
5.	East Branch	Coonville Road					
6.	" "	East Fourth Street					
7.	" "	Confluence					
8.	Black River	Cascade Park					
9.	" "	Stocking Farm, S. Side					
10.	" "	" " N. Side					
11.	" "	Hollis Farm					
12.	" "	Ford Bridge					

(See numbers on accompanying map)



GARBAGE, REFUSE, ASHES.

The garbage is collected once a week from private houses by city wagons, and from hotels and restaurants as often as necessary. It is transported to a rendering plant outside the city. There is one public dump where sanitary material may be taken and disposed of. Refuse and ashes are taken care of by each individual.

The Board of Health of the City has issued the following orders providing for the regulation of the care, keeping, collection, and disposal of garbage: -

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or have within his or her possession in the City of Elyria, any accumulations of garbage in excess of one gallon, unless the same is enclosed in non-leakable, metal garbage cans tightly covered with metal covers so as to exclude the contents from contact with and contamination by flies.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person transporting garbage through and upon the streets and alleys of Elyria to stop and delay the same in and upon said streets and alleys for a longer time than is necessary for its collection and removal to its place of destination.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person within the City of Elyria to keep, or have upon any lot or premises within his control, within the City of Elyria, any garbage in excess of ten gallons, for a longer period than one hour, unless said garbage is garbage produced from his own residence, block or place of business, in distinction from garbage produced by and collected from others.

4. It shall be unlawful for anyone collecting and hauling garbage in the City of Elyria, to drain liquid from the receptacle in which the same is contained, upon any lot or lands within said city.

5. All receptacles for the holding and transportation of garbage within the City of Elyria shall be thoroughly washed as often as once a week to prevent the accumulations on the sides and surfaces thereof, contributing to the breeding of flies.

6. Whoever violates any provision of this order, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or wilfully or illegally omits to obey said order or any of its provisions shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not to exceed ninety days, but no person shall be imprisoned under this order for the first offence.

The provisions for the care and disposal of garbage seem to me to be quite adequate and they are apparently well carried out in that city, but I think that some definite system of disposal of refuse and ashes should be established in order that laxity in this regard may not occur, as it well may if left in the hands of private individuals. I did not, however, notice any nuisance or signs of uncleanness in the city resulting from private disposal or lack of disposal.

VITAL STATISTICS

Death rate ----- 11.3 per 1,000.

Infant mortality ----- 41 per 1,000 births.

The specific death rates were unobtainable, because of the small size of the city. The general death rates, as received from the Division of Vital Statistics in Columbus, were, for the year 1922, in the State of Ohio, as follows: -

Typhoid fever -----	4.6	per	100,000	population
Tuberculosis -----	72.4	"	"	"
Measles -----	4.6	"	"	"
Scarlet fever -----	9.1	"	"	"

The birth and death certificates are sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Columbus, Ohio, where they are kept on file. These certificates are valuable for statistical purposes and are so used. The birth certificate is also a legal document. The Bureau of Vital Statistics issues to each mother a certificate, the data for which is taken from the original birth certificate.

The morbidity, mortality, and other vital statistics are carefully reported in this city, but I see no reason why these figures should not be recorded and filed in the local Department of Health, as well as in the State Department at Columbus.

Table 1

1900-1901 1,000

1901-1902 1,000

The species were very common in the early

part of the life. The general death rate, as compared with the

of the species in the early part of the life, is very

low.

1902-1903 1,000

1903-1904 1,000

1904-1905 1,000

1905-1906 1,000

The species were very common in the early

part of the life, as compared with the

of the species in the early part of the life, is very

low.

The species were very common in the early

part of the life, as compared with the

of the species in the early part of the life, is very

low.

The species were very common in the early

part of the life, as compared with the

N. B. — In case of more than one child at a birth, a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each child, in order of birth, stated

PLACE OF BIRTH

County of Lorain

Township of Elyria.

Village of or

City of or

No. 50 Broad St. St.
4th Ward.

STATE OF OHIO

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Registration District No.

File No.

Primary Registration District No.

Registered No.

(If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed)

FULL NAME OF CHILD Antonio Dieli

Sex of Child <u>Male</u>	Twin, triplet or other? <u>or</u>	Number in order of birth <u>2</u>	Legitimate? <u>Yes</u>	Date of birth <u>July</u> , <u>18</u> , 192 <u>3</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
--------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	--

FATHER FULL NAME <u>Sebastian Dieli</u>	MOTHER FULL MAIDEN NAME <u>Virginia Candela</u>
--	--

RESIDENCE Including P. O. Address <u>50 Broad St.</u>	RESIDENCE Including P. O. Address <u>50 Broad St.</u>
--	--

COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>30</u> (Years)	COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>21</u> (Years)
----------------------------	---	----------------------------	---

BIRTHPLACE <u>Italy</u>	BIRTHPLACE <u>Sicily</u>
-------------------------	--------------------------

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY <u>Tailor</u>	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY <u>Housewife</u>
---------------------------------------	--

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND LIVING Number of children born alive to this mother, including this child (if born alive) <u>1</u>	Number of children of this mother living, including this child (if born alive) <u>2</u>	Was Prophylactic against Ophthalmia Neonatorum used? <u>Yes</u> (On request, Prophylactic and literature furnished free by OHIO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH)
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CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE *

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child born to Virginia Dieli and that the

child was born alive at 7:30 P. M., on the date above stated
(Born Alive or Stillborn)

* When there was no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.

(Signature) A. T. Bunts
A. T. Bunts, M.D.

Date 7/18/1923 Address 4 Middle Ave. Elyria

Given name added from a supplemental report

A. T. Bunts
PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

Filed 192

REGISTRAR

REGISTRAR

TO REGISTER A CHILD'S BIRTH MAY SAVE ITS LIFE, HEALTH, LIBERTY OR PROPERTY

To Physicians, Midwives and Registrars:

This Birth Certificate is valuable not only for statistical purposes, but it is a

LEGAL DOCUMENT

and as such every care should be used to get data exact. The Bureau of Vital Statistics is issuing to each mother a certificate, the data for which is taken from this original. Some common errors which compel the Bureau to write for additional information are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Misspelled name. | 6. Number of children born, and |
| 2. Incorrect date of birth. | number now living. |
| 3. Failure to give maiden name of | 7. Whether born alive, or stillborn. |
| mother. | 8. Failure to write legibly, and with |
| 4. Statement as to legitimacy. | unfading ink. |
| 5. Ages of parents. | |

Certificate of Informant

This is to certify that I furnished the Statistical Particulars relating to the father and mother of the child whose birth is recorded on the other side of this certificate and that the information given is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

(Address)

(Relationship, if any, to child).....

Dated....., 192.....

STATE OF OHIO
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH

County Lorain Registration District No. File No.
Township Elyria Primary Registration District No. Registered No.
or Village No., St. Ward
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)
or City of

2 FULL NAME Goldie Johnson

(a) Residence. No. 42 West St. 2nd Ward.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 2 yrs. 4 mos. 8 ds. How long in U.S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Female 4 COLOR OR RACE Negro 5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) Single

5a If married, widowed or divorced
HUSBAND of
(or) WIFE of

6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) March 12, '21

7 AGE Years Months Days If LESS than 1 day.....hrs. or.....min.
2 4 8

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED

(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work. none

(b) General nature of Industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

(c) Name of employer

9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Elyria
(State or country) Ohio.

PARENTS

10 NAME OF FATHER Ephraim Johnson

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) Macon
(State or country) Georgia

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Lily Black

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) Macon
(State or country) Georgia

14

Informant.....
(Address)

15

Filed, 19

REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH (month, day and year) July 20, 1923

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from
July 10, 1923, to July 20, 1923,
that I last saw her alive on July 20, 1923,
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 6 a. m.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:

Measles

(duration) yrs. mos. 10 ds.

CONTRIBUTORY Bronchopneumonia
(SECONDARY)

(duration) yrs. mos. 4 ds.

18 Where was disease contracted
if not at place of death? at school

Did an operation precede death? no Date of

Was there an autopsy? no

What test confirmed diagnosis? none

(Signed), M. D.

July 20, 1923 (Address) 4 Middle Ave.

*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL or HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL

Elyria, Ohio.

DATE OF BURIAL

July 22, 1923

20 UNDERTAKER, License No.

4698

ADDRESS

27 Broad St.

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

REVISED UNITED STATES STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

[Approved by U. S. Census and American Public
Health Association.]

Statement of occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., *Farmer* or *Planter*, *Physician*, *Compositor*, *Architect*, *Locomotive engineer*, *Civil engineer*, *Stationary fireman*, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) *Spinner*, (b) *Cotton mill*; (a) *Salesman*, (b) *Grocery*; (a) *Foreman*, (b) *Automobile factory*. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specifications, as *Day laborer*, *Farm laborer*, *Laborer—Coal mine*, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid *Housekeepers* who receive a definite salary), may be entered as *Housewife*, *Housework*, or *At home*, and children, not gainfully employed, as *At school* or *At home*. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as *Servant*, *Cook*, *Housemaid*, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: *Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.)*. For persons who have no occupation whatever, write *None*.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs*, *meninges*, *peritoneum*, etc., *Carcinoma*, *Sar-*

coma, etc., of.....(name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitia nephritis*, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 ds.; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" (Congenital, "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septicaemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably* such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis*, *tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

NOTE—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, haemorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyaemia, septicaemia, tetanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.

11—3184

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR FURTHER STATEMENTS
BY PHYSICIAN.

MILK

The milk supply of Elyria comes from about sixty farms, which are located in the countryside surrounding the city. Most of these are small farms with few cows, except for the large Forest View Farm, which is very well managed and is provided with the most modern equipment. The farm visited was that of A. M. Johnston, situated on the West Ridge three miles from Elyria. The herd of this farmer included twelve cows, all tuberculin-tested; it was a so-called "accredited" herd, i.e., one in which there had been five negative tuberculin tests on each cow. The cows appeared healthy; the stable, wash room, and milk room were clean, well-designed, and apparently operated under the most sanitary conditions. I gave the establishment a score-card rating of 94.5. The farm supplied 35 gallons of "inspected" milk daily to a dairy in Elyria; the milk was carried in sanitary cans on a trailer behind a Ford car.

One-fifth of the milk supply of Elyria is pasteurized by heating to 140° F. for 30 minutes, followed by immediate cooling to 40° F. The Board of Health orders that pasteurized milk shall not contain in excess of 60,000 bacteria per c.c. when delivered. Four-fifths of the milk supply is "inspected"; this milk is not pasteurized, but comes under the following ruling of the Board of Health: - "Only milk which is produced and handled under the rules and regulations of the Board of Health and only after the Board is assured that it comes from cows free from disease and tuberculosis, as determined by the tuberculin test once a year and a physical examination by a

qualified veterinarian and that it is produced and handled by employees free from disease or exposure thereto, as determined by a qualified physician by medical inspection and under sanitary conditions such that it will reach the ultimate consumer fresh and unadulterated and with not more than 40,000 living bacteria per cubic centimeter or any pathogenic bacteria whatsoever, may be sold in the City of Elyria without being pasteurized."

The Tattersall Dairy in Elyria, which was visited, was small but clean and well-designed. It was equipped with a modern pasteurization plant and automatic bottling and capping machines, so that no hands touched the milk from the time it reached the dairy until it was delivered to customers. The bottles were cleaned by running them through alkalinized water at 80° - 100° F, then through clear water at 180°, and finally through steam. The milk contained 3.6 per cent of butter fat.

ORDERS

of the

BOARD of HEALTH

of the

CITY OF ELYRIA

OHIO

Regulating the

Production, Sale and
Care of Milk

Effective April 1922

RESOLUTION

Providing for the Regulation of the Production, Sale and Care of Milk in the City of Elyria, Ohio.

Be it Resolved by the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, State of Ohio:

Section 1. No person shall bring into the City of Elyria for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any milk or cream without a permit from the Board of Health.

Section 2. No person shall bring into the City of Elyria for sale or shall sell or offer for sale, any milk which has been obtained from any milk dealer, dairyman or other person not having a permit issued by the Board of Health.

Section 3. A fee of fifty cents shall be charged for each permit and the same shall be credited to the sanitary fund.

Section 4. Permits shall be renewed annually in January. The applicant must state his name, residence, post office address and location of his business place or places.

Section 5. The applicant must state the number of cows from which milk is obtained for sale, and the number of quarts (estimated) sold daily.

Section 6. If the applicant buys part or all of his milk supply, the names and addresses of all persons from whom he obtains milk or cream, and the quantity (estimated) shall be stated.

Section 7. If the applicant be a shipper of milk or cream into the City he

shall in addition to the above, state the route of his shipments.

Section 8. Any dairyman, milk dealer or other person, upon application to to the Health Office for a permit to sell or deliver milk shall file a sworn statement giving his name and address, the number of cows he owns or has charge of, the average amount of milk (estimated) which he sells each day, the names, addresses and license numbers of all persons from whom he buys milk, the average amount of milk (estimated) which he buys from them each day.

Section 9. The Board will not issue any permit unless it is satisfied, after inspection, with the cleanly and sanitary conditions of the stables, cows, wagons, store or place of business of the applicant therefor, and with all the utensils used by him, from which his milk or cream is obtained; and that the food given the cows is pure and wholesome, and that all persons engaged in the care and handling of the milk are free from any contagious diseases and that said persons use due cleanliness in their work.

Section 10. All permits must be signed by the applicant and when received by the Food Inspector, shall be placed on file and the name of such applicant shall be entered in a book of registration kept for such purpose. As soon as possible within sixty days, after an application is received at the Health Office for a permit to sell milk, the Sanitary Police or Food Inspector shall visit the dairy or place of business of such applicant and make such observation and gather such information as to enable the Board to satisfy

themselves of the sanitary condition of his dairy.

Should the applicant live at such distance from the City of Elyria as to make it impracticable for the Food Inspector to visit such dairy premises, such applicant shall furnish evidence to the Board of the sanitary condition of his dairy.

Section 11. If after issuing a permit to sell milk and cream, the Board of Health shall become satisfied that the provisions of the sanitary code are being violated, it will at once revoke the permit issued to such person or persons and no new permit issued until all unsanitary conditions have been rectified, and all other provisions of the sanitary code are complied with.

Any one doing business under a permit from the Board of Health, who shall change the location of such business without notifying the health office of such change, shall have such permit revoked at the option of the Health Board or Food Inspector.

Milk Tickets

Section 12. If dairymen or other persons offering milk for sale use tickets as representations of value, these tickets must be in coupon form and must be destroyed after once using.

The Stable and Surroundings.

Section 13. The surroundings to the stable must be kept in a sanitary condition. Cows must not be allowed to stand in manure and filth.

Section 13A. All parts of stable except floors and windows must be painted in some light color, or white-washed at least twice a year. Stables must be kept free from dirt, dust, cob-

webs and odor. Manure and urine must be removed from stable at least once daily and if not taken to field daily, must be removed at least thirty feet from stable and placed where cows cannot get into it.

Manure must not be thrown out through stable windows. No other animals or fowls will be allowed in the cow stables. Floors must not be laid less than one foot higher than outside surface level, so that good drainage can be procured: floors must be constructed of asphalt, concrete, brick, with surface flushed with cement, or of wood, water tight. They must be kept in good repair at all times and also constructed with a gutter not less than twelve (12) inches wide and six (6) inches deep; a four (4) foot walk back of cows and not less than a twenty (20) inch manger in front.

Ceiling must be dust tight and kept free from cobwebs.

Light

At least three (3) square feet of unobstructed window glass must be provided per cow and equally distributed; at least five hundred (500) cubic feet of space must be provided per cow; windows must be left partially open if no other method of ventilation is provided for.

Stable yard must be well drained and kept clean.

Cows

Section 14. Cows must be kept clean. Manure, litter, etc., must not be allowed to become caked and dried on them; they must not be allowed to stand in nor wade through filth and manure.

The bedding must be kept sweet

and clean at all times and of sufficient quantity to protect the animals from filth.

Feed and Water.

Section 15. Cows must be fed on clean dry feed, neither decayed, mouldy, dusty, distillery waste nor starch waste. If malt is fed, it must not be fed when sour.

Pure running spring water or ordinary well water, free from contamination, pumped into clean tanks must be provided.

Milkers.

Section 16. The milkers must thoroughly wash and wipe their hands and the cow's udders before they begin milking. They must not use pails, cans, strainers, etc., unless they have been thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, or hot water and soda and afterwards sterilized with boiling water or steam. Care must be taken that the seams of the vessels are thoroughly cleaned with a brush. They must refrain from milking or handling milk in any way, when in themselves or their families there is even a suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis or the like.

Handling the Milk.

Section 17. Immediately after milking, the milk shall be removed from the stable into a milk room, screened from flies and other insects, aerated and cooled to at least 60 degrees temperature, and put into perfectly clean bottles and cans. Dairymen who use both bottles and cans in delivering milk shall not fill bottles while on

their delivery route.

Section 17a. The milk house or milk room must not be attached by doorway to any other building, and must be at least twenty-five (25) feet from any cesspool or vault. Must be provided with a tight floor, either concrete or wood, laid so as to provide drainage. It must be kept clean at all times and free from any odor.

Care of Cans and Bottles

Section 18. All cans or bottles used in the distribution of milk must be thoroughly cleaned either by hot water and soap or hot water and soda or other alkalies, rinsed and sterilized by boiling water or steam before they are again used as receptacles for milk.

Extreme care must be exercised in cleaning the faucets to cans by use of a brush.

Milk cans must be washed and cleaned immediately after the milk or cream is emptied therefrom and in no case shall the washing be later than twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of can.

No person shall use a milk bottle for other than milk purposes.

Section 19. No person shall bring into the City for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale any milk,

(a) Containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.

(b) Containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.

(c) Containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.

(d) Having a specific gravity of less than one and twenty-nine thousandths (1.029).

(e) Containing any dirt, foreign

matter or sediment.

(f) Containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formalin or other foreign chemicals.

(g) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.

(h) Containing bacteria of any kind more than five hundred thousand (500,000) per cubic centimeter.

(i) Drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle, or are afflicted with or have been exposed to any communicable disease.

(j) Drawn from any cow within 15 days before and 12 days after parturition.

(k) Drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, swill, moist distillery waste or other improper food.

(l) Having a temperature or which has been kept at a temperature higher than fifty-five (55) degrees Fahrenheit.

(m) Which has existed or has been kept under conditions contrary to the provisions of this Code.

(n) No milk shall be kept, sold or offered for sale, drawn from cows suffering with sore and inflamed udders and teats, or from cows diseased.

Provided that the subdivisions a, b, c and d of this section shall not apply to milk sold under the name of skimmed milk.

Skimmed Milk

Section 20 (a). No person shall bring into the City of Elyria for sale or sell, or offer for sale, milk from which the cream has been removed,

either in part or in whole, unless sold as skimmed milk and unless plainly marked "Skimmed Milk."

(b) No person shall bring into the city for sale or sell or offer for sale any so-called skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths (9 3-10) per cent of milk solids

Milk Delivery Wagons

Section 21 (a). No one shall use any vehicle for the delivery of milk in the City of Elyria which has not painted thereon in legible Roman letters and on both sides of the vehicle in a conspicuous place, the name and location of his dairy and the number of his permit.

(b) Every person using in the sale or distribution of milk a delivery wagon or other vehicle, shall keep the same at all times in a cleanly condition and free from any substance to contaminate or injure the purity of the milk and from May 1st to October 1st shall have and keep over such delivery wagon or other vehicle, a covering of canvas or other material so arranged as to thoroughly protect the contents thereof from the rays and heat of the sun.

Original Container

Section 22. No person or milk dealer shall sell, deliver, sell or offer to sell, or keep for sale in stores, milk or cream, in quantities less than one gallon unless delivered and kept in the original package or container. (Exception—Original packages of not greater capacity than one quart may be broken for sale if the unsold portion is kept in the original package, properly closed.) The compartment where milk or cream is kept shall be separ-

ated by an impervious water and odor proof partition from all other compartments. of any ice box or refrigerator, neither milk nor cream shall be kept in the same compartment with any other foodstuffs except butter and cheese.

Contagious Disease

Section 23 (a). Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diptheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis or other dangerous or infectious disease occur in the family of any dairyman or among any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the City of Elyria for sale, such dairyman, such vendors or shippers of milk shall immediately notify the health officer of the facts of the case, and the health officer shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk stopped, or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper.

(b) Should dairymen, vendors, or shippers of milk fail to notify the health officer when contagious diseases exist in their families or in the families of their employees, or who, after such information is given the health officer, fail to obey his directions, the milk and dairy inspector shall seize and destroy all milk sent into the city by such persons, and he shall, when acting in good faith be held harmless in damages therefor, in any suit or demands made.

(c) In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the above named contagious or infectious disease the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk

bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels furnished by such family, or if bottles are left must remain until quarantine has been raised, then sterilized by order of sanitary policeman.

Milk Inspectors.

Section 24. The milk or dairy inspector, the health officer or any person authorized by the Board of Health, may examine all dairy herds, utensils for handling, milk, of all dairymen or other persons engaged in selling or shipping for sale, milk or cream to the city of Elyria. These inspectors shall have power to open any can, vessel or package containing milk or cream, whether sealed (locked) or otherwise, and take samples of the milk or cream for testing or analysis; and if, upon inspection, the milk or cream is found to be filthy, or the can or other containers are in an unclean condition, the said inspector may then and there condemn the milk or cream as deemed by him to be filthy and pour the contents of such bottles, vessels or packages upon the ground forthwith, and he shall, if done in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor, in any suit or demand made.

Cream

Section 25. No person shall bring into the City of Elyria for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any cream unless such cream is produced from milk which must conform to all rules and regulations of this code, relating to milk, nor unless such cream be kept at or below fifty (50) degrees F., free from foreign substances, and shall not

contain more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and shall not contain less than sixteen (16) per cent of milk fat.

Rules Governing the Inspection of Milk by the Dairy Inspectors in Connection with Score Card

Section 26. Rule 1. The dairies of all persons shipping milk for sale in Elyria will be inspected and rated according to the following provisions.

(a) COWS

Condition and Healthfulness—Perfect Score 10.

(Two points will be deducted if cows are in poor flesh, and eight points if not tuberculosis tested.)

Cleanliness—Perfect Score, 5.

(All cows clean, 5; good, 4; fair, 3; medium, 2; poor, 1; bad, 0.)

(b) STABLES

Construction of floors—Perfect Score, 5.

(If the floor is of cement or stone flag in good repair, 5; brick or matched board in good repair, 4; ordinary wooden floor in good repair, 3; one-half wood and one-half cement, 3; half wood, cement or other material and half dirt, 2; any material in poor repair, 1; if no floor allow 0.)

Cleanliness—Perfect Score, 5.

(If stables are perfectly clean, including windows, walls and ceiling, 5; deduction will be in proportion to dirt, cobwebs, etc.).

Light—Perfect Score, 5.

(For four square feet per cow, 5 points will be given; three square feet per cow, 4; two square feet per cow, 3; one square foot per cow, 2; six square

inches per cow, 1; less than six square inches per cow, 0).

Ventilation—Perfect Score, 4.

(If ventilation is good 4 points will be given; deductions will be made in proportion to lack of ventilation, if all windows are closed and no attempt at ventilation is made 0 will be allowed.

Cubic Space Per Cow—Perfect Score, 3.

(If five hundred cubic feet per cow, 3 points will be allowed; less than five hundred and over four hundred cubic feet per cow, 2; less than four hundred and over three hundred cubic feet per cow, 1; less than three hundred cubic feet per cow 0 will be allowed.

Removal of Manure—Perfect Score, 2.

(If manure is hauled to the fields daily 2 points will be allowed; removed thirty feet from stable, 1; otherwise 0).

Stable Yard—Perfect Score 1.

(If stable yard is in good condition and well drained 1 point will be allowed; otherwise, 0).

(c) WATER SUPPLY

For Cows—Perfect Score, 5.

(If cows are supplied with pure running water, 5 points will be allowed; running well water from windmill or otherwise, 4; ordinary well water, 3; pond or other muddy water, 0).

For Milk House—Perfect Score, 5.

(If milk house is supplied with pure clean running water, 5 points will be allowed; pure well water, 3; otherwise, 0).

(d) MILK HOUSE

Construction—Perfect Score 5.

(If the floor is of cement or tight boards well drained, if the walls and

ceiling are sound and the milk house is well lighted and ventilated and not attached by doorway to any other building, 5 points will be given; if the milk house is in a barn or house 2 points will be deducted and deductions will be made in proportion to deficiency in construction, light and repair. If there is no milk house 0 will be allowed.

Equipment—Perfect Score, 5.

(If hot water is installed for cleaning utensils, 1 point will be given; proper pails used for no other purpose, 1; proper strainers, 1; areator, 1; soda or washing powder for utensils, 1; 1 point will be deducted for absence of any).

Cleanliness of Interior—Perfect Score, 5.

(If the interior is absolutely clean, including windows, 5 points will be allowed; good condition, 4; medium 3; fair, 2; poor, 1; bad, 0).

Care and Cleanliness of Utensils—Perfect Score, 5.

(If all utensils are thoroughly clean and kept on suitable racks, 5 points will be allowed; 2 points will be deducted for absence of rack; deductions will be made for rusty utensils or careless washing. The lighting and ventilating of the milk house together with its location in regard to other buildings will be taken into consideration).

(e) MILKERS AND MILKING

Health of Attendants—Perfect Score 5.

(If attendants are all in a healthy condition, 5 points will be allowed; if any of the attendants are sick or a contagious disease exists in the family,

0 will be allowed).

Cleanliness of Milking—Perfect Score, 10.

(If milking is done in special suits for milking, with clean, dry hands and with special attention to cleanliness of udders and teats before milking, 10 points will be given; all of the above except special suits, 7; in addition 4 points will be deducted for unclean teats or udder and 3 points for dirty hands; if wet milking will be done, 0 will be allowed).

(f) HANDLING THE MILK

Prompt Cooling—Perfect Score, 5.

(If milk is poured from pail into cool receptacles as soon as milked, 5 points will be given; if poured into can and can is put into cold water as soon as filled, 2; otherwise, 0).

Efficient Cooling—Perfect Score, 5.

(If milk reaches a temperature of 60 degrees before being shipped, 5 points will be given; a temperature of 65 degrees, 3; a temperature of 70 degrees, 1; above 70 degrees 0 will be allowed).

Storing at Low Temperature—Perfect Score, 5.

(If milk is stored at a temperature of 60 degrees, 5 points will be given; a temperature of 70 degrees, 1; above 70 degrees, 0 will be allowed).

Rule 2. All dairies will be scored by the inspector upon a card in the following form:

Owner or lessee of farm
Town.....State.....
Number of Cows.....Quarts
of milk produced daily.....
Is product sold at wholesale or retail?

..... If shipped to dealer give name
and address
Permit No..... Date of Inspection.
..... 192..

Perfect
Score

COWS
Condition (2), Health (8) 10
Cleanliness 5

STABLES
Construction of floors 5
Cleanliness 5
Light 5
Ventilation 4
Cubic space per cow 3
Removal of manure (2), Cleanliness
and drainage, stable yard (1) ... 3

WATER SUPPLY
For cows 5
For milk house 5

MILK HOUSE
Construction 5
Equipment 5
Cleanliness 5
Care and cleanliness of utensils... 5
Is house detached?
Lighted? Ventilated?.....

MILKERS AND MILKING
Health of attendants 5
Cleanliness of milking 10

HANDLING THE MILK
Prompt cooling 5
Efficient cooling 5
Storing at low temperature..... 5

Total score100

Sanitary conditions are Excellent....
Good..... Medium..... Poor.....
Suggestions by Inspector

.....
Milk or cream from dairies falling be-

low forty-five (45) in the rating as indicated above, will be excluded from sale in Elyria during 1911-12, milk or cream from dairies falling below fifty (50) will be excluded from sale in Elyria during 1913, and thereafter.

Penalty

Section 27. Whoever violates any provision of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, of wilfully or illegally omits to obey any provision of said resolution, shall be fined not to exceed One Hundred Dollars, or imprisoned for not to exceed ninety days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

Section 28. This resolution to be in force and effect from and after October 1st, 1911.

Passed July 28, 1911.

THOMAS A. CONWAY, Mayor.
G. E. FRENCH, Clerk Board of Health.

LEGAL NOTICE

ORDER OF THE MUNICIPAL
BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY OF
ELYRIA, COUNTY OF LORAIN,
STATE OF OHIO, FURTHER
REGULATING THE PRODUCTION,
SALE, CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK IN SAID CITY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board
of Health, City of Elyria, County of
Lorain, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That any person offering milk for sale from a wagon or other vehicle within the City of Elyria, Ohio, shall be required to have painted on both sides of said wagon, in a conspicuous place, the name in full of the owner thereof, the Board of Health permit number of his dairy and the exact location of the same; if a street, the number, and if a road or pike, the name all in letters each not less than two (2) inches in height.

SECTION 2. Every person, firm or corporation offering milk for sale in the City of Elyria from a wagon, or using any vehicle or conveyance to deliver same, shall at all times keep the same in clean and sanitary condition and free from any substance which might contaminate or injure the purity of the milk.

SECTION 3. All vehicles or wagons used in the transportation, sale, or delivery of milk or milk products for sale in the City of Elyria, shall be covered wagons or vehicles, so that the milk or milk products will be protected from the rays and heat of the sun and the dust and dirt or other contamination which might collect on the containers.

SECTION 4. No person, firm or corporation and no servant or agent of such person, firm, or corporation shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale or deliver in the City of Elyria, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream in quantities of less than one gallon unless the same shall be kept offered for sale, exposed for sale, or given away, sold or delivered in sanitary transparent glass bottles or such other

containers or receptacles of a similar character as may be approved by this board, the same to be sealed with a suitable cap or stopper.

SECTION 5. That said bottle or containers shall be sealed immediately after the filling of same which filling and sealing shall be done only in a milk-house or creamery, the sanitary conditions of which has been approved by this board.

SECTION 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale, give away, or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or giving away to any person or persons in the City of Elyria, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which has not been clarified or filtered and pasteurized as hereinafter required.

SECTION 7. Milk, cream or skimmed milk shall be deemed pasteurized within the meaning of this regulation if the same has been uniformly heated to a temperature of between 140 degrees and 146 degrees Fahrenheit, and maintained uniformly at this temperature for thirty (30) minutes. The milk or milk products thus pasteurized shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

All parts of the apparatus used for filtering, clarifying, pasteurizing and cooling shall be so constructed that they are readily accessible for inspection, cleansing and sterilizing, and shall be inspected and approved by the Dairy Inspector at least once during each calendar month.

SECTION 8. The above described pasteurization shall be required in all

cases unless those wherein milk or its by-products are obtained from dairies under the direct control of the Board of Health, and this exception shall apply only to products known as certified and inspected.

SECTION 9. Pasteurized milk shall not contain in excess of 60,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered.

SECTION 10. Upon its appearing to the Board of Health that any person is violating Sections 6, 7, 8 or 9 hereof, his permit to vend milk or its products shall be immediately revoked.

SECTION 11. Only milk which is produced and handled under the rules and regulations of the Board of

Health and only after the Board is assured that it comes from cows free from disease and tuberculosis, as determined by the tuberculin test once a year and a physical examination by a qualified veterinarian and that it is produced and handled by employees free from disease or exposure thereto, as determined by a qualified physician by medical inspection and under sanitary conditions such that it will reach the ultimate consumer fresh and unadulterated and with not more than 40,000 living bacteria per cubic centimeter or any pathogenic bacteria whatsoever, may be sold in the City of Elyria without being pasteurized.

SECTION 12. No person shall bring into the City or shall sell or offer for sale in the City of Elyria any milk.

- (a) containing more than 88.5 per cent of water or fluids.
- (b) containing less than 11.5 per cent of milk solids.
- (c) containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.
- (d) having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.
- (e) containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formaldehyde, or other preservative or foreign chemicals.
- (f) from which any part of the cream has been removed, unless plainly labelled, skimmed milk.
- (g) containing any pathogenic bacteria.
- (h) drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle or cattle exposed to any communicable disease, or from a herd the attendants of which are affected with or have been exposed to any communicable disease.
- (i) drawn from any cow within 15 days before parturition or 6 days after parturition, or from any cow suffering from retained placenta.
- (j) drawn from any cow which has been fed on moist distillery waste, decomposed garbage or other improper food.
- (k) having a temperature of or which has been kept at a temperature higher than 60 degrees Fahrenheit or lower than 34 degrees Fahrenheit, if on examination or test it shall be found to exceed

60 degrees Fahrenheit it shall be confiscated, forfeited and immediately destroyed by, or under the direction of the Food and Dairy Inspector.

SECTION 13. Any person who shall violate or interfere with the execution or wilfully or illegally omits or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars and the costs of prosecution, or imprisoned not more than sixty days (60) days, or both but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SECTION 14. All resolutions, orders or regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this order are hereby repealed.

SECTION 15. This order shall take affect and be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed July 28, 1916.

JAMES H. LEONARD,
President Pro Tem.

G. E. FRENCH,
Clerk Board of Health.

Order of the Municipal Board of Health, City of Elyria, County of Lorain, State of Ohio. Further Regulating the Production, Sale Handling of Milk in Said City.

Be it Ordered by the Board of Health, City of Elyria, County of Lorain, State of Ohio:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF IN- SPECTED MILK

Section 1. No milk shall be sold in the City of Elyria, Ohio, after March 1, 1916, unless it has been pasteurized in accordance with previous sections, except such milk as is of the grade hereinafter defined as inspected milk.

Inspected milk:

(a) The farms on which inspected milk is produced must score at least 80 points in an official score of the Health Department.

(b) The milk must be drawn into small topped milk buckets.

(c) The milk shall not contain more than 40,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at the time of delivery to the consumer. In case a count of bacteria exceeding 40,000 is found, daily counts shall be made and if normal counts are not restored immediately the certificate shall be suspended and the sections requiring pasteurization complied with.

(d) The bottles or other containers in which the milk is stored or delivered shall be marked, with plain black letters, "inspected milk," in ad-

dition to the name of the producer or dealer.

(e) No person shall be permitted to work or be employed on such farms unless and until it shall have been determined to the satisfaction of the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio, that said person is not a typhoid, tuberculosis, or diphtheria carrier. All persons so employed shall first obtain a certificate signed by the Health Officer of the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio, certifying that they have been examined by a physician approved by the said Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio, and that they are not typhoid, tuberculosis, or diphtheria carriers.

(f) The hands of the milkers shall be washed with soap and water and carefully dried on a clean towel immediately before milking. The practice of moistening the hands with milk is forbidden.

(g) Clean overalls, jumper and cap shall be worn during milking. They shall be used for no other purpose and when not in use they shall be kept clean in a place protected from dust and dirt.

(h) Milk from all cows shall be excluded for a period of 45 days before and 7 days after parturition.

(i) If milk from any cow is bloody and stringy or of an unnatural appearance, the milk from that cow shall be rejected and the cow isolated from the herd until the cause of such abnormal appearance has been determined and removed, special attention being paid in the meantime to possible injuries.

If dirt gets into the pail the milk shall be discarded and the pail washed before it is used again.

(j) The milk shall be cooled immediately after milking to a temperature not higher than 50 degrees F. until delivered to the consumer.

(k) The milk after being cooled shall be bottled and immediately sealed in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio, but such seal shall include a sterile hood which completely covers the lip of the bottle.

(l) The dairy building shall be provided with approved apparatus for the cleansing and sterilizing of all utensils used in milk production. All bottles and utensils used shall be thoroughly cleansed by hot water and sal soda, or an equally pure agent and rinsed until the cleaning water is entirely removed, then exposed to live steam or boiling water at least 20 minutes, and then kept inverted in a place free from dust and other contaminating material, until used.

(m) In transit the milk packages shall be kept free from dust and dirt. The wagon trays and crates shall be kept scrupulously clean; no bottles shall be collected from houses in which communicable disease prevail, unless a separate wagon is used and under conditions prescribed by the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio. All inspected milk shall reach the consumer within 20 hours after milking.

(n) The herd shall be free from tuberculosis as shown by the proper

application of the tuberculin test. The test shall be applied in accordance with the rules and regulations of the U. S. Government and the reactors shall be removed immediately from the herd and the farm. No new animals shall be admitted to the herd without first having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, made by an approved veterinarian in accordance with the rules and regulations mentioned. Immediately after the tuberculin test has been made the cow stable and exercising yards shall be disinfected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the U. S. Government. Tuberculin tests shall be made annually.

o) The fat standard for Inspected milk shall not be less than 3.5% butter fat.

(p) Same as Section 13 of the pasteurization order.

Issued By
**ELYRIA BOARD
OF HEALTH**

LEGAL NOTICE.

ORDER OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY OF ELYRIA, COUNTY OF LORAIN, STATE OF OHIO, FURTHER REGULATING THE PRODUCTION, SALE, CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK IN SAID CITY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Health, City of Elyria, County of Lorain, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That any person offering milk for sale from a wagon or other vehicle within the City of Elyria, Ohio, shall be required to have painted on both sides of said wagon, in a conspicuous place, the name in full of the owner thereof, the Board of Health permit number of his dairy and the exact location of the same; if a street, the number, and if a road or pike, the name all in letters each not less than two (2) inches in height.

SECTION 2. Every person, firm or corporation offering milk for sale in the City of Elyria from a wagon, or using any vehicle or conveyance to deliver same, shall at all times keep the same in a clean and sanitary condition and free from any substance which might contaminate or injure the purity of the milk.

SECTION 3. All vehicles or wagons used in the transportation, sale, or delivery of milk or milk products for sale in the City of Elyria, shall be covered wagons or vehicles, so that the milk or milk products will be protected from the rays and heat of the sun and the dust and dirt or other contamination which might collect on the containers.

SECTION 4. No person, firm, or corporation and no servant or agent of such person, firm, or corporation shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale or deliver in the City of Elyria, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream in quantities of less than one gallon unless the same shall be kept offered for sale, exposed for sale, or given away, sold or delivered in sanitary transparent glass bottles or such other containers or receptacles of a similar character as may be approved by this board, the same to be sealed with a suitable cap or stopper.

SECTION 5. That said bottle or containers shall be sealed immediately after the filling of same which filling and sealing shall be done only in a milk-house or creamery, the sanitary conditions of which has been approved by this board.

SECTION 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale, give away, or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or giving away to any person or persons in the City of Elyria, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which has not been clarified or filtered and pasteurized as hereinafter required.

SECTION 7. Milk, cream or skimmed milk shall be deemed pasteurized within the meaning of this regulation if the same has been uniformly heated to a temperature of between 140 degrees and 146 degrees Fahrenheit, and maintained uniformly at this temperature for thirty (30) minutes. The milk or milk products thus pasteurized shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

All parts of the apparatus used for filtering, clarifying, pasteurizing and cooling shall be so constructed that they are readily accessible for inspection, cleansing and sterilizing, and shall be inspected and approved by the Dairy Inspector at least once during each calendar month.

SECTION 8. The above described pasteurization shall be required in all cases unless those wherein milk or its by-products are obtained from dairies under the direct control of the Board of Health, and this exception shall apply only to products known as certified and inspected.

SECTION 9. Pasteurized milk shall not contain in excess of 80,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered.

SECTION 10. Upon its appearing to the Board of Health that any person is violating Sections 6, 7, 8 or 9 hereof, his permit to vend milk or its products shall be immediately revoked.

SECTION 11. Only milk which is produced and handled under the rules and regulations of the Board

of Health and only after the Board is assured that it comes from cows free from disease and tuberculosis, as determined by the tuberculin test once a year an a physical examination by a qualified veterinarian and that it is produced and handled by employees free from disease or exposure thereto, as determined by a qualified physician by medical inspection and under sanitary conditions such that it will reach the ultimate consumer fresh and unadulterated and with not more than 40,000 living bacteria per cubic centimeter or any pathogenic bacteria whatsoever, may be sold in the City of Elyria without being pasteurized.

SECTION 12. No person shall bring into the City or shall sell or offer for sale in the City of Elyria any milk.

- (a) containing more than 88.5 per cent of water or fluids.
- (b) containing less than 11.5 per cent of milk solids.
- (c) containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.
- (d) having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.
- (e) containing any boracic or salicylic acid formaldehyde, or other preservative or foreign chemicals.
- (f) from which any part of the cream has been removed, unless plainly labelled, skimmed milk.
- (g) containing any pathogenic bacteria.

- (h) drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle or cattle exposed to any communicable disease, or from a herd the attendants of which are affected with, or have been exposed to any communicable disease.
- (i) drawn from any cow within 15 days before parturition or 6 days after parturition, or from any cow suffering from retained placenta.
- (j) drawn from any cow which has been fed on moist distillery waste, decomposed garbage or other improper food.
- (k) having a temperature of or which has been kept at a temperature higher than 60 degrees Fahrenheit or lower than 34 degrees Fahrenheit, if on examination or test it shall be found to exceed 60 degrees Fahrenheit it shall be confiscated, forfeited and immediately destroyed by, or under the direction of the Food and Dairy Inspector.

SECTION 13. Any person who shall violate or interfere with the execution or wilfully or illegally omits or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars and the costs of prosecution, or imprisoned not more than sixty (60) days, or both but no person shall be

imprisoned hereunder for the first offense and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SECTION 14. All resolutions, orders or regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this order are hereby repealed.

SECTION 15. This order shall take effect and be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed July 28, 1916.

JAMES H. LEONARD,
President Pro Tem.
G. E. FRENCH,
Clerk Board of Health

LEGAL NOTICE.

AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ELYRIA, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO, FURTHER PROVIDING FOR REGULATING THE CARE, KEEPING, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE WITHIN SAID CITY.

Be it Ordered by The Board of Health of The City of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, that:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, to keep or have within

his or her possession in the City of Elyria, any accumulations of garbage, in excess of one gallon, unless the same is inclosed in non-leakable, metal garbage cans tightly covered with metal covers so as to exclude the contents from contact with and contamination by flies.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person transporting garbage through and upon the streets and alleys of Elyria to stop and delay the same in and upon said streets and alleys for a longer time than is necessary for its collection and removal to its place of destination.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within the city of Elyria any person to keep, or have upon any lot or premises within his control, within the city of Elyria, any garbage in excess of ten gallons, for a longer period than one hour, unless said garbage is garbage produced from his own residence, block or place of business, in distinction from garbage produced by and collected from others.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful, for any one collecting and hauling garbage in the City of Elyria, to drain liquid from the receptacle in which the same is contained, upon any lot or lands within said city.

Section 5. All receptacles for the holding and transportation of garbage within the City of Elyria shall be thoroughly washed as often as once a week to prevent accumulations on the sides and surfaces thereof, contributing to the breeding of flies.

Section 6. Whoever violates any provision of this order, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or wilfully or illegally omits to obey said order or any of its provisions shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not to exceed ninety days or both, but no person shall be imprisoned under this ordinance for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted, contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

Section 7. All orders and regulations and parts of orders and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this order shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This order shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.
Adopted July 18th, 1916.

JAMES H. LEONARD
President Pro Tem.
G. E. FRENCH Clerk Board of Health

LEGAL NOTICE.

AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ELYRIA, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO, TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF THE CARCASSES OF ANIMALS OTHER THAN GAME AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD.

Be it Ordained by The Board of Health of The City of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, that:

Section 1. Rendering plants and fertilizer plants, for the rendering and treatment of refuse animal products, within the City of Elyria, are hereby declared to be nuisances, and are prohibited.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person within the City of Elyria, to have, or to allow to be on premises owned or controlled by such person, within the City of Elyria for a period longer than five hours, any dead animals, weighing over twenty-five pounds, other than game and animals slaughtered for food.

Section 3. It shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, to deposit, except in receptacles for its immediate removal, upon or within the streets, alleys or public parks, or within any river, creek, ditch, stream or public water course or within any

public sewer, in the City of Elyria, any dead animal or parts of the same liable to putrefaction and disintegration.

Section 4. It shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, to deposit within the City of Elyria, upon the lands of another, any dead animal without the consent of the owner or occupier of said land.

Section 5. It shall be a misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, to bury within any lot or lands in the City of Elyria, any dead animal or animal products weighing over twenty-five pounds.

Section 6. It shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, to bury within any lot or lands in the City of Elyria, any animal or animal products unless the same is thoroughly covered with at least two feet of earth.

Section 7. It shall be a misdemeanor or subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, to haul or transport through or over the public streets and alleys of The City of Elyria, any dead animals, unless the same is completely covered so as to protect the same from view and from the action of flies.

Section 8. It shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the offender to the penalties hereinafter provided, for any person hauling or transporting dead animals and animal refuse, through and over the streets and alleys of the City of Elyria, to stop or delay the

same for a longer period than is necessary for its immediate transfer to its place of destination.

Section 9. Whoever violates any provision of this order, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or wilfully or illegally omits to obey said order or any of its provisions shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not to exceed ninety days or both; but no person shall be imprisoned under this order for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted, contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

Section 10. All orders and regulations and parts of orders and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this order shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 11. This order shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.
Adopted July 18th, 1916.

JAMES H. LEONARD,
President Pro Tem.
G. E. FRENCH Clerk Board of Health

SANITARY NUISANCES

The Health Commissioner volunteered the information that the city could complain of no great sanitary nuisances. There are no offensive odors, except in the Black River below the outlets of industrial wastes and the city sewers. Dust and rubbish offer no problem, and the large public dump for sanitary material is so located as to offer no ground for complaint. Flies seem to be few in number, and no special measures are required to combat them. Mosquitoes are not in evidence, although the muck beds in the vicinity of the city would seem to offer excellent breeding places. Rats and vermin are not complained of. There are very few stables in the city, so that manure is not a sanitary nuisance. There are no factories in the city proper, so that smoke is not a constant nuisance; smoke from the steel mills located on the southern edge of the city is occasionally blown through the city with a south wind, but as the prevailing wind is northeast, this occurs infrequently. The only unnecessary noise which I noted in the city was the shrill grinding sound of the wheels of the interurban cars as they rounded the corners of the Public Park in the heart of the town; otherwise the city was only too quiet. Piggeries are nowhere to be found.

The definition of "nuisance" in the Ohio Public Health Manual for 1920 is as follows: "Whoever erects, continues, uses or maintains a building, structure or place for the exercise of a trade, employment or business, or for the keeping or feeding of an animal which, by occasioning noxious exhalations or noisome or offensive smells, becomes injurious to the health, comfort or property of individuals or of the public, or causes or suffers offal, filth or noisome substances to be

collected or remain in any place to the damage of others or of the public, or unlawfully obstructs or impedes the passage of a navigable river, harbor or collection of water, or corrupts or renders unwholesome or impure, a watercourse, stream or water, or unlawfully diverts such watercourse from its natural course or state to the injury or prejudice of others, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars."

A notice to abate nuisance is presented to an offender, and on his failure to have the nuisance removed in the required time, legal proceedings are instituted against him. The form of this notice is inserted in this report.

1911-12 to 1912-13 in the amount of \$100,000.00.

The following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been named in the list of names of the

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NOTICE TO ABATE NUISANCE

Office of THE BOARD OF HEALTH

No. _____ Elyria, O., _____ 191__

To _____

Owner, Agent, or Occupant of Premises, situated

No. _____ Street

Order to abate within _____ days

Nuisance arising from _____

By Order of THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

_____ Clerk

Served _____ 191__, by _____

NOTICE TO ABATE NUISANCE

Office of The Board of Health

No. _____ Elyria, Ohio, _____ 191__

To _____ Owner, Agent or Occupant of Premises
situated No. _____ Street

You are hereby notified and required to have removed within _____ days
from the date of the service hereof, a certain NUISANCE on the above described prop-
erty, arising from _____

_____ which nuisance is prejudicial to the public health. On failure to do and perform which,
legal proceedings will be instituted against you.

By Order of THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Served _____ 191__

by _____, Health Officer

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The Elyria Iron and Steel Company is located in the southern part of the city directly west of the West Branch of the Black River and is engaged in the manufacture of steel pipe and strips. The laborers are, in the main, Polish and Italians, who, together with their families, are housed in small dwellings owned by the company. The manager informed me that there were no important industrial poisons or hazards connected with the work; there was no dust problem and rarely was there a case of heat exhaustion. Occasionally workmen received severe burns from contact with red hot metal. The company did not have a physician on duty at the plant, and any accident cases were sent in to Elyria physicians.

The only problem was that of the disposal of industrial wastes, which were polluting the Black River. In the manufacture of the pipe, there is a considerable amount of pickling and galvanizing. The pickling room of the pipe mill contains one acid tank and two rinsing tanks, one tank for caustic soda treatment and the galvanizing tank. The galvanizing is accomplished by the electrolytic method. The acid tank which contains by far the stronger liquid is discharged weekly, usually at noon on Saturday. The rinse tanks are discharged twice daily. A measure of the amount of pickling done in a day is indicated by the consumption of 1500 pounds of acid per day.

The strip mill also includes pickling, the equipment including one acid tank and two rinse tanks; the acid tank is discharged weekly, while the flow through the rinse tanks is continuous; these are emptied completely several times a week. The consumption of acid at this mill is 1200 pounds per day.

The first from the local community is located in the center of the city directly west of the West Branch of the Ohio River and is engaged in the manufacture of steel pipe and fittings. The industry is in the solid, skilled and unskilled, who, together with their families, are housed in small dwelling owned by the company. The company informed me that there were no important industrial relations or business connections with the world; there was no steel pipe and fittings and there were a few of best quality. Occasionally workers employed there were in contact with the world. The company did not have a physical contact with the world, and no resident owner was sent to the West.

The problem of the discharge of these wastes into the Black River has been studied by the State, and measures have been taken to correct it.

HOUSING

A visit was made to two of the houses furnished by the Elyria Iron and Steel Company for their employees. They were small two-story houses, clean and well-cared for. One housewife informed me that her children slept two in a bed, a rather undesirable, but not uncommon condition. Rubbish was thrown out into the back yards of these houses and collected once or twice a year. This is an unwholesome condition and should be better cared for.

The ventilating system of a new bank building was investigated; it was of a modern suction type, and, according to the janitor, served its purpose well. Air entered a room near the ceiling on one side and made its exit near the floor on the opposite side. This is not the best method of ventilation.

A visit was made to the house (situated in the district
from the (see) County for their employees. They were given some
story houses, their and returned for. The furniture informed
me that the children lived in a box, a rather undesirable, but
not unknown condition. Indeed was shown and into the back garden
of these houses and collected some of them a year. This is in
unpleasant condition and should be better cared for.
The building system of a new baby building was investigated.
It was of a modern system type, and, according to the results,
proved to be very well. It included a room for the children on one
side and were the rest near the front on the opposite side. This is
not the best method of ventilation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notification of the following diseases is required by the Health Department:

Class "A"

Chickenpox	Paratyphoid fever
Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Influenza	Poliomyelitis
Malaria	Scarlet fever
Measles	Smallpox
Measles, German	Tuberculosis, all forms
Meningitis, epidemic	Typhoid fever
Mumps	Whooping cough

Class "B"

Chancroid	Gonorrhea	Syphilis
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Class "C"

Erysipelas	Puerperal septicaemia
Diarrhea and enteritis under two years of age	

Class "D"

Ophthalmia neonatorum, any inflammation of the eyes of the newborn.

Class "E"

Anthrax	Rabies, in man
Cholera, Asiatic	Septic sore throat
Dysentery	Tetanus
Leprosy	Typhus fever
Plague	Yellow fever

Class "F"

Any disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment, including the following diseases or disabilities and not excluding others: -

Anilin poisoning	Dinitrobenzine poisoning
Arsenic poisoning	Lead poisoning
Benzine (gasoline) poisoning	Mercury poisoning
Benzol poisoning	Naphtha poisoning
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning	Natural gas poisoning
Brass poisoning	Phosphorus poisoning
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Turpentine poisoning
Compressed-air illness	Wood alcohol poisoning

The following quarantine regulations are quoted from the Ohio Public Health Manual for 1920: -

"In time of epidemic or threatened epidemic, or when a dangerous communicable disease is unusually prevalent, the board of health after a personal investigation by the members or executive officer thereof to establish the facts in the case, and not otherwise, may impose a quarantine on vessels, railroads, stages, or other public or private vehicles, conveying persons, baggage or freight, or used for such purpose. It may make and enforce such rules and regulations as such board deems wise and necessary for the protection of the health of the people of the community or state, but the running of any train or car on any steam or electric railroad, or of steamboats, vessels or other public conveyances shall not be prohibited. A true copy of such quarantine rules and regulations adopted by such board of health, shall be immediately furnished by it to the state board of health, and thereafter no change shall be made except by the order of the state board of health or by the local board to meet a new and sudden emergency.

"When a case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever or other communicable diseases declared by the board of health or state department of health to be quarantinable is reported within its jurisdiction, the board of health shall at once cause to be placed in a conspicuous position on

the house wherein such disease occurs a quarantine card having printed on it in large letters the name of the disease within, and prohibit entrance to or exit from such house without written permission from the board of health, or shall enforce such restrictive measures as may be prescribed by the state department of health. No person shall remove, mar, deface, or destroy such quarantine card, which shall remain in place until after the patient has been removed from such house, or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating the disease, and the house and the contents thereof have been properly purified and disinfected by the board of health or treated in such manner as may be prescribed by the state department of health.

"Each physician attending a person affected with any such disease shall use such precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease as is required by the board of health. No person quarantined by a board of health on account of having a contagious disease or for having been exposed thereto, shall leave such quarantined house or place without the written permission of the board of health, and where other inmates of such house have been exposed to and are liable to become ill of any such diseases, for such period."

The annual report of the Sanitary Police of Elyria for 1922 shows that the following number of cases were quarantined during that year: -

Scarlet fever	36
Diphtheria	15
Smallpox	5
Measles	33
Chickenpox	107
Whooping-cough	83

Sixty-eight houses were fumigated during 1922.

The spread of tuberculosis is prevented by sending the recognized incipient cases to the State Hospital at Mt. Vernon; the advanced cases are sent to the State Hospital at Columbus. Children with active tuberculosis are excluded from school until they present a certificate of recovery countersigned by the Health Commissioner. Children who have been exposed to tuberculosis are not required to stay out of school.

The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above. The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above. The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR 1902

It is hereby ordered that the following number of cases be reported during the

Scarlet fever	24
Diphtheria	16
Whooping-cough	3
Measles	28
Colerick	110
Whooping-cough	60

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR 1902

The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above. The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above. The Board of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of the person named above.

Venereal diseases are, of course, reportable in this city, but cases are very rarely reported by physicians. Laxity in this regard should not be tolerated by the Health Commissioner, and stringent measures should be taken to ensure immediate notification of venereal cases. Data as to the prevalence of these diseases was not obtainable at the office of the Health Commissioner.

100

(British) citizens and, of course, represented in this way,
but cases are more rarely reported on airplanes. As for the
report should not be submitted by the Health Commission, but
serious measures should be taken to ensure immediate notification
of persons who have been in contact with those who are ill
and identified as the cause of the health problem.

Board of Health

City of Elyria, Ohio

To Superintendent
Public Schools:

Re-admit to School _____

Address _____ Street, who has been
absent on account of Contagion.

Date _____ 192

Health Commissioner

City of Elyria

Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

This is to certify that _____

_____ free from all contagion.

HEALTH OFFICER,
ELYRIA, OHIO.

Date of Report.....192.....

Disease or Suspected
Disability.....Disease.....

Date of Onset (Probable).....

Patient's
Name Age: Yrs. Mos. Days

Home Address
Street or P. O. Sex Color

City or
Village..... Township..... County.....

Present Address
if not as above.....

Report made by.....

Address.....

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Hospital Case Number

4857

H. D. Case Number

8247

NOTIFICATION OF DISCHARGE

Ohio State Sanatorium.

(Name of Institution)

3-28-23

(Date of Discharge)

Name of patient Logue, Cecil A. Age 23 Sex male

Street and No. 233 Sixteenth City Elyria County Lorain
(Home Address)

Cause of discharge {	RELEASED	*Condition {	ARRESTED
	LEFT VOLUNTARILY X		APPARENTLY ARRESTED
	DISOBEDIENCE		QUIESCENT
	TRANSFERRED		IMPROVED X
			UNIMPROVED
			DIED

Sputum { POSITIVE **X**
NEGATIVE*Condition on admission—Incipient..... Mod. Advanced..... ~~Ex~~ Advanced **X**..... Acute Miliary.....

Patient is returning to Elyria City Lorain County State

Street and address 233 Sixteenth

Patient expects to be employed by.....
(Name of Employer)At.....
(Give occupation and trade process)

Supported in institution by.....

Conduct during residence in institution.....

(Name of Medical Superintendent or other Responsible Officer).

Remarks:

*Use classification of the National Tuberculosis Association.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Hospital Case Number

H. D. Case Number

11474

NOTIFICATION OF ADMISSION

National Military Home

(Name of Institution)

3-27-23

(Date of Admission)

Name of patient Oscar Koppenhafer

Age 28 Sex male

SINGLE
 MARRIED ☒
 WIDOWED
 DIVORCED
 SEPARATED

Street and No. R.R. #1

City or Village Elyria Township County Lorain

How Long At Above Address 2 mos. Is Above Address Home yes Rooming House

Home Address

Nativity: State Ohio Foreign Color white

How long resident of Ohio life County

Last Occupation Machinist

Industry

Former Occupation

Industry

YEAR
ENTERED

YEAR
LEFT

YEAR
ENTERED

YEAR
LEFT

Type of Disease

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

LARYNX

LYMPH GLANDS

PERITONEUM

BONES

INTESTINES

SKIN

Last Employer Address

Where Employed When Sickness Developed

Previous Sanatorium Treatment Where When

Family: No. Persons

Tuberculosis: in father, mother, brothers, sisters, husband, wife, children, associates

(State whether Living or Dead)

Name of Physician

(Name of Medical Superintendent or other Responsible Officer).

SCHOOLS

St. Mary's Parochial School in Elyria includes a primary school and a high school. There are 400 pupils in the primary department and 100 in the high school. Architecturally, the school is not of the most modern type, but is well lighted and heated. Ventilation is effected by means of the windows and transoms. The school rooms are high and capacious, and there is no overcrowding; the desk seats are adjustable. In connection with the school there is an ample playground, where the daily recess offers the children an opportunity to exercise in the fresh air. There is no lunch room in the school and most of the children return to their homes for lunch or bring a light meal with them. The school is provided with 12 toilets for girls and 6 toilets for boys.

In this school the pupils do not receive regular systematic medical examinations by a physician. The sisters at the school informed me that the children are thoroughly examined once a year by a nurse and that the weight of each one is taken and recorded by a nurse every month.

Children are excluded from school for the following diseases:

Chickenpox	Tuberculosis
Diphtheria	Typhoid fever
Measles	Whooping cough
Meningitis, epidemic	Favus
Poliomyelitis, acute	Tinea
Scarlet fever	Impetigo contagiosa
Smallpox	Scabies
Trachoma	Mumps

Summary

The first of the two schools in this district is a primary school with a high school. There are 100 pupils in the primary department and 100 in the high school. The school is not of the most modern type, but is well lighted and heated. Ventilation is effected by means of the windows and doors. The school rooms are high and spacious, and there is no overcrowding. The work is satisfactory. In connection with the school there is an engine house, where the daily work of the school is done. There is an opportunity to exercise in the fresh air. There is no lunch room in the school and most of the children return to their homes for lunch or bring a lunch with them. The school is provided with a building for girls and a building for boys.

In this school the pupils do not receive regular instruction in physical education by a physician. The system in the school is such that the children are thoroughly trained once a week. It is a matter and that the subject of food and its preparation is a matter every child.

Children are required to wear school uniforms for the following reasons:

Discipline	Discipline
Equality	Equality
Efficiency	Efficiency
Health	Health
Hygiene	Hygiene
Industry	Industry
Intelligence	Intelligence
Order	Order
Progress	Progress

MISCELLANEOUS

The markets and provision stores of the city are operated under satisfactory conditions. The Board of Health has issued specific regulations regarding the sale of vegetables, fruit, bread, pastry, and confections. Meat is brought into the city from Cleveland, where it has been previously inspected; it is, however, again inspected in the markets. The Board of Health requires that "all meat brought into market must be placed within the stall or stalls of the owner of such meat, and all meat must be removed from the market at the close of each market day, unless the meat is placed within cold storage." There are no slaughter houses in Elyria, as the slaughter of animals within the city is prohibited by the Board of Health. The Food Inspector makes frequent inspections of the markets, stores, bake shops, restaurants, and bottling works, investigates complaints, makes arrests, and confiscates improper food material.

Below is the annual report of the Food Inspector for the year 1922:

Inspections

Milk Plants	113	Meat Markets	541
Groceries	721	Confectionary stores	192
Restaurants	248	Bottling works	19
Bake shops	142	Farms	172

Complaints investigated 134

Arrests and convictions 5

(a)	For selling adulterated maple syrup	1
(b)	" " misrepresented fish	1
(c)	" " adulterated hamburger	1
(d)	" " " vinegar	1
(e)	" " " butter	1

Confiscations

Fish	424 lbs	Melons	143
Fruit & vegetables	63 bu.	Berries	38 qts
Sausage	177 lbs	Salad dressing	5 dz. bottles
Beef	715 "	Hamburg	45 lbs
Oysters	7 gal.	Mutton	110 "
Maple syrup	11 qts	Chickens	45 "
Liver	75 lbs	Veal	125 "

INSECTIONS

The insects and arachnids found on the various islands were collected by the author, The Board of Health, and other parties. Collections were made on the islands of Laysan, Lisianski, and Midway, and on the coast of the main island. The insects were preserved in alcohol, and the arachnids in formalin. The insects were then identified by the author, and the results are given in the following table. The insects were found on the islands of Laysan, Lisianski, and Midway, and on the coast of the main island. The insects were preserved in alcohol, and the arachnids in formalin. The insects were then identified by the author, and the results are given in the following table.

INSECTIONS

INSECTIONS	NUMBER	INSECTIONS	NUMBER
Beetles	111	Beetles	111
Flies	100	Flies	100
Wasp	10	Wasp	10
Ants	10	Ants	10
Spiders	10	Spiders	10
Scorpions	10	Scorpions	10
Centipedes	10	Centipedes	10
Millipedes	10	Millipedes	10
Crustaceans	10	Crustaceans	10
Arachnids	10	Arachnids	10
Other	10	Other	10

INSECTIONS

INSECTIONS	NUMBER	INSECTIONS	NUMBER
Beetles	111	Beetles	111
Flies	100	Flies	100
Wasp	10	Wasp	10
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Centipedes	10	Centipedes	10
Millipedes	10	Millipedes	10
Crustaceans	10	Crustaceans	10
Arachnids	10	Arachnids	10
Other	10	Other	10

A RESOLUTION.

OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ELYRIA REGARDING THE MANNER OF KEEPING, EXPOSING, DISPLAYING AND OFFERING FOR SALE FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES IN THE CITY OF ELYRIA.

Section 1. It shall and is hereby made the duty of the Health Officer and the Food Inspector of the City of Elyria, to inspect all fruits, berries and vegetables, which may be offered for sale within the City of Elyria, and to cause the arrest and punishment of any person, firm or corporation, who shall violate any provision of this regulation.

The Health Officer and Food Inspector are each authorized and directed to immediately confiscate and destroy any such fruits, berries and vegetables when offered for sale in violation of this regulation.

Section 2. No person shall bring into the City of Elyria for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale any decayed or damaged fruits, berries or vegetables.

Section 3. All fruits, berries and vegetables offered for sale in the City of Elyria whether kept, exposed or displayed in a store room, upon the walk or street in front of a store or upon a vehicle in a street of said city, and which fruits, berries and vegetables are generally or frequently eaten while in their raw state or condition, shall be so covered or screened as to be protected from dust and flies and from contact with animals and the same shall not be exposed or displayed in any street, public place inside or in front of any store room, or from any vehicle in a street, unless the receptacle containing said fruits, berries or vegetables is elevated at least two feet above the sidewalk, platform, floor or landing upon which said receptacle rests.

While being brought into the city of Elyria for sale or to be offered for sale, all fruits, berries and vegetables shall be covered or screened from dust and flies. In delivering to a purchaser within the City of Elyria, any fruits, berries or vegetables, the seller shall keep the same covered or screened from dust and flies.

Section 4. All persons exposing or displaying for sale within the City of Elyria, any fruits, berries or vegetables shall protect the same from being handled by the public by means of suitable covers or screens.

Section 5. No person shall keep for sale or offer for sale in the City of Elyria, any fruits, berries or vegetables, which are generally or frequently eaten while in their raw state or condition, while contained in any box, basket or other receptacle, which has one or more times been used as a receptacle for fruits, berries or vegetables. All receptacles containing fruits, berries or vegetables, displayed or offered for sale in the City of Elyria, shall be free from decayed matter of every kind.

Section 6. Any person found guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this regulation shall be fined in any sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding Sixty (60) days, or both, but no person shall be imprisoned for any violation of this regulation for his first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted, contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

Section 7. This resolution shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed May 30, 1913.

JAMES H. LEONARD,
Pres. Pro Tem.
GEORGE E. FRENCH, Clerk.

AN ORDER

TO PROHIBIT THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS IN THE CITY OF ELYRIA, OHIO, AND THE PENALTY THEREFOR.

BE IT ORDERED by the Board of Health of the City of Elyria, Ohio:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to slaughter any animal or animals within the City of Elyria, Ohio, and the slaughtering of any such animal or animals within said city is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SECTION 2. That whoever violates any provision of this Order, or any order or regulation of the Board of Health made in pursuance thereof, or obstructs or interferes with the execution of such order, or willfully or illegally omits to obey such order, shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not to exceed ninety days, or both, but no person shall be imprisoned under this section for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SECTION 3. That if such violation, obstruction, interference, or omission be by a firm or corporation, any member, officer, or agent of such firm or corporation permitting such violation shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, as heretofore provided.

SECTION 4. That if within ten days after any person, firm, or corporation has been guilty of violating any of the provisions of this order, and the nuisance caused by such person, firm or corporation, as a result thereof, has not been abated, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, the board may cause such nuisance to be abated and certify the costs and expenses to the Auditor of Lorain County for collection with the taxes of such person, firm, or corporation.

SECTION 5. That all orders or regulations or parts of orders and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this order, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. This order shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Adopted February 22, 1918.

ASAPH R. JONES Mayor.

G. E. FRENCH,
Clerk of Board of Health.

The following report of the City Chemist for the year 1922
will give some idea of the varied duties of that official:

Number of city water examinations (Chemical and bacteriological)	
filter plant and Elyria tap water samples	300
Number of well, cistern and spring water examinations	29
Asphalt samples tested	36
Milk " "	335
Cream " "	6
Liquor " "	42
Throat cultures examined	100
Food samples suspected of containing poisons	6
Medicines (suspected poisons)	2
Poison determinations (post-mortem)	2
Swimming pool tests	12
Cheese	1
Butter	20
Sausage	4
Maple syrup	7
Ice cream	20
Gas	1
Honey	1
Maple sugar	1
Drugs	2
Gasoline	1
Hamburg steak	12
Linseed oil	1
Soft drinks	5
Vinegar	7
Ice	3
Lime	3
Sand	1
Coal	1
Salad dressing	1
Chow	1
Dates	1
Lard	1
Oils	2
Total	955

The two public health nurses, appointed by the Board of Health, carry on the usual district visits and also hold clinics every week. One prenatal clinic, one babies' welfare clinic, and one tuberculosis clinic are held every week. These have been recently established, and as yet they have not been well attended, since there is poor cooperation

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the United States.

With a view to the better management of the various departments, the following list of names has been compiled:

100	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
90	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
80	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
70	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
60	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
50	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
40	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
30	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
20	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
10	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury
0	Mr. John A. B. Smith	Secretary of the Treasury

Total

The two public health services, appointed by the Board of Health, are the same, namely, the two who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the United States.

between the nurses on the one hand and the families and physicians on the other. The effort on the part of the nurses is very laudable, and it is to be hoped that a closer rapport will soon be established.

The "Americanization Association of Elyria, Ohio" supports a Settlement House in the steel mill district. This house is in charge of a director and her assistant, who are employed by the Association. The Board of Education furnishes a young woman kindergartner, and other volunteer workers aid in the work. Classes are conducted in kindergarten, sewing, cooking, handcraft, toy-making, dramatics, folk dancing, gymnasium, English, and citizenship. One clinic, of little account, is held there every week. The House loans books and magazines from its library, treats first aid cases, and assists unemployed to find jobs. This House is supplying a great need among the foreigners of that district. During one year 29,986 was the total attendance at the Settlement House at community meetings, entertainments, lodges, library, lectures, parties, patriotic programs, playground, etc.

The Elyria Memorial Hospital, an up-to-date and progressive institution, was founded in 1907. It is located on the corner of East River and Broad Street, in a beautifully landscaped tract of fourteen acres. It has a capacity of 175 beds for the care of diseases in every branch of medicine. Its physical equipment includes complete clinical, microscopical and X-ray laboratories, physio-therapy and occupational therapy departments. The Gates Hospital for crippled children, which is able to take care of fifty children, is associated with the Elyria Memorial Hospital. The Hospital has a nursing school and is affiliated with Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

between the subject on the one hand and the fact on the other, and on the other, the effect on the part of the subject is to be established.

The fundamental question of this study is to determine whether or not the subject is in a state of equilibrium, and if so, what is the nature of the equilibrium.

The study of equilibrium involves a number of factors, and the first of these is the study of the subject's behavior, and the second is the study of the subject's environment.

The study of the subject's behavior involves the study of the subject's actions, and the study of the subject's environment involves the study of the subject's surroundings.

The study of the subject's actions involves the study of the subject's movements, and the study of the subject's surroundings involves the study of the subject's environment.

The study of the subject's movements involves the study of the subject's position, and the study of the subject's environment involves the study of the subject's surroundings.

The study of the subject's position involves the study of the subject's location, and the study of the subject's surroundings involves the study of the subject's environment.

The study of the subject's location involves the study of the subject's position, and the study of the subject's environment involves the study of the subject's surroundings.

The study of the subject's position involves the study of the subject's location, and the study of the subject's surroundings involves the study of the subject's environment.

Other institutions and organizations of the city, which are performing important and valuable services are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Associated Charities, the Old Ladies' Home, the Salvation Army, the Home Garden Association, and fifteen churches of all denominations.



THE ELYRIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Elyria, Ohio, is the county seat of Lorain County and is situated about eight miles south of Lake Erie, halfway between Cleveland and Sandusky. The city has a population of approximately 22,000, a large proportion of which is composed of foreigners, who work as laborers in the many industries of the city. There are 42 diversified industries employing approximately 6,000 men and manufacturing many products. The city is progressive and is experiencing a rapid increase in population. The business district is well arranged, and there are many beautiful streets and homes in the city. The public health conditions are, on the whole, unusually satisfactory.

Health Department:

The Board of Health is appointed by the mayor and includes a Health Commissioner, a Sanitary Officer, a Food and Dairy Inspector, a City Chemist, two district physicians, and two public health nurses. The annual budget is \$10,940, which seems to be sufficient to cover the needs of the department. Besides his official duties, the Health Commissioner also carries on a private medical practice. The work of the Board is undoubtedly efficient, but I do not think that the efficiency is more than commensurate with the size of the budget and with the size of the town.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Visiting, 1914, in the course of which it is estimated that about 100,000 people were at least partially vaccinated. The city has a population of approximately 25,000, a large proportion of which is composed of foreigners, and was at various times the main industry of the city. There are 28 diversified industries employing approximately 2,000 men and manufacturing many products. The city is progressive and is experiencing a rapid increase in commerce. The business district is well arranged, and there are many beautiful streets and parks in the city. The public health conditions are, on the whole, unsatisfactory.

Health Department

The Board of Health is composed by the mayor and includes a Health Commissioner, a Sanitary Officer, a Food and Drug Inspector, a City Chemist, two district sanitarians, and two public health nurses. The annual budget is \$10,000, which seems to be sufficient to cover the needs of the department. Besides his official duties, the Health Commissioner also serves as a private medical consultant. The work of the Board is undoubtedly efficient, but I do not think that the efficiency is more than commensurate with the size of the board and the size of the town.

Water:

The city is provided with a public water supply of municipal ownership which is obtained from Lake Erie and purified in a gravity rapid sand filtration plant of modern construction. The recently improved and enlarged plant has been in operation since November, 1922. After ~~the~~ filtration, the water is disinfected with chlorine gas. The average percentage of removal of bacteria is 95%, a very creditable result. The plant has a maximum capacity of 8,000,000 gallons per day. The average daily output is 4,000,000 gallons. The City Chemist makes regular examinations of the water. The water supply of the city deserves nothing but favorable criticism.

Sewage:

The problem of sewage disposal is the largest and most important public health problem of the city. Within the last five years complaints have been made by citizens and by farmers living below the city along the course of the Black River, that said river was being polluted by sewage from the City of Elyria and by industrial wastes from three large plants. There is no sewage purification plant, and the sewage of the city and of the industrial works is emptied directly into the Black River, whence it is carried to Lake Erie. A recent investigation by the State Sanitary Engineer disclosed very offensive conditions in the river below Elyria.

Recommendations:

- (1) The Fay Stocking Company and the Harshaw-Fuller-Goodwin Company should discharge their wastes into the city sewerage system.
- (2) The City of Elyria should install sewer connections with pumping equipment for areas not now draining to the sewerage system.
- (3) The City should install sewage treatment works.
- (4) The Elyria Iron and Steel Company should improve the quality of its wastes so as to cease the pollution of the Black River.

Garbage, Refuse, Ashes:

Garbage is collected once a week from private houses by city wagons, and from hotels and restaurants as often as necessary. It is transported to a rendering plant outside the city. The regulations for the care and disposal of garbage are well obeyed and enforced. The disposal of refuse and ashes is left in the hands of each individual; this is a lax procedure, and in a city of less civic pride might lead to unsanitary conditions. A more definite system of disposal should be established by the Board of Health.

Vital Statistics:

The death rate of the city is 11.3 per 1,000, and the infant mortality is 41 per 1,000 births. The vital statistics of this city are well reported to Columbus, but they are apparently not recorded and filed in the local Health Office, a matter that should be and can be easily remedied.

Milk:

Four-fifths of the milk supply is "inspected", a term corresponding to "certified"; it is produced and handled under strict regulation of the Board of Health and must come from tuberculin-tested cows. One-fifth of the city's milk supply is pasteurized. The farm and the dairy which were visited were clean and well managed; if their sanitary condition is any indication of the conditions in other similar establishments supplying milk to the city, the inhabitants need fear no spread of disease from this source.

Sanitary Nuisances:

The city boasts of great civic pride, and as a result no nuisances are in evidence. The regulations are strict in this regard and are well enforced.

Industrial Hygiene:

The Elyria Iron and Steel Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of steel pipes and strips, has no problems of industrial poison or hazard with which to cope. No physician is on duty at the mill. The only problem is that of the disposal of industrial wastes, which are at present polluting the Black River, a nuisance which is detrimental to public health and comfort. The State has investigated the problem and has ordered the Company to correct the condition.

The houses of the company employees are in very satisfactory sanitary condition.

Infectious Diseases:

The spread of communicable diseases is combatted by rigid enforcement of the regulations for reporting and for quarantine, under the direction of the Sanitary Officer. The following number of cases were quarantined during the year 1922: - Scarlet fever, 36; diphtheria, 15; smallpox, 5; measles, 33; chickenpox, 107; whooping-cough, 83. Incipient cases of tuberculosis are sent to the State Hospital at Mt. Vernon, while advanced cases are sent to Columbus. Venereal diseases are reportable, but physicians are very lax in this regard. Stringent measures should be taken by the Health Commissioner to ensure the prompt notification of venereal diseases, so that the cases may be properly controlled during the infectious stages.

Schools:

There are eleven public school buildings and three parochial school buildings in the city. The parochial school, which was visited, exhibited very satisfactory sanitary conditions. The pupils, however, should, in my opinion, be examined regularly by a physician and not by a nurse. All cases of communicable diseases are excluded from school and are readmitted only upon certificates from the Health Commissioner.

Miscellaneous:

The markets, stores, and restaurants of the city are operated under satisfactory sanitary conditions and are subject to frequent inspection by the Food and Dairy Inspector.

No slaughtering of animals is permitted within the city.

Prenatal, babies' welfare, and tuberculosis clinics are held weekly by the two public health nurses, who have not received satisfactory coöperation from the families and from the physicians of the city. This work, in my estimation, is of great importance to public health, and it should, and undoubtedly will receive better attendance as soon as it is more widely known by the people.

The Americanization Association of Elyria has a settlement house in the steel mill district and is serving a very useful purpose among the foreign population under the guise of so-called "Americanization".

The Elyria Memorial Hospital (175 beds) and the Gates Hospital for Crippled Children (50 beds) are both up-to-date, well equipped institutions, which are closely associated with each other. The hospital and nursing school are affiliated with Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

There are no more labels from it if we open it

is an ideal way to get a quick overview of the data set.

DOI: 10.1002/for

The above results are not new (see, e.g., [29]).

For Criminal Chamber (13) see (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) of this document.

technology, which is closely associated with wind. The

Domestic and foreign schools are affiliated with Eastern European University.

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